

VOL. 32, NO. 33.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

EIGHT PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

STIMULUS GIVEN COKE TRADE
BY FIRING OF BLAST FURNACES.And Reduction of Stock Fuel, While Prices and Demand
Make Better Showing Past Week.

PROSPECTS FOR SECOND HALF

Are Brighter for Profitable Prices,
When There Is a Large Amount of
Coke to Be Covered—The Contract
Market.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—The coke market has gained rapidly in strength in the past week. Minimum quoted prices are higher, and there is only a limited tonnage available at the lowest prices, so that it would require only a very moderate amount of buying to send prices up several notches higher. Sales have been fairly heavy, at advancing prices, but details of individual transactions are much more difficult to secure than usual by reason of the sellers being at present committed to obtaining higher prices.

The first stimulus given to the coke market occurred through the exhaustion of stocks which had been accumulated against possible interruption to shipments during the holidays. No interruption occurred and the furnaces found themselves with surplus coke so that in many cases they ordered shipments on regular contracts curtailed. Early in February instructions began to be given to resume shipments at the full rate. This promptly took up the slack, eliminated the surplus production which was seeking a market, and even caused an increase in the weekly production.

The next stimulus to the coke market came through the blowing in of additional blast furnaces. Since January 1 there have been blown in between 15 and 20 blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh district, Wheeling district, the two Valleys and along the Lake front. Many of these were independent steel works or merchant furnaces, obtaining coke in the open market, others being independent steel works furnaces or Steel Corporation furnaces having their own sources of supply. Even the blowing in of these latter had a sensible effect upon the market condition, by reason of the labor they absorbed. It is stated that when the H. C. Frick Coke Company blew in 2,000 ovens recently, practically all the floating supply of labor was absorbed, making it a problem whether any large block of ovens can now be put in operation suddenly without trouble being experienced in obtaining labor.

The position today is that the lower prices asked for coke are higher than those of a fortnight ago, while there is very little to be had at these prices, other sellers demanding considerably more. Thus for prompt furnace coke most sellers are asking \$1.55, while others ask \$1.60, and it is only an occasional lot that can be picked up at \$1.50. We accordingly quote the prompt furnace coke market at \$1.50 to \$1.60, against \$1.50 to \$1.55 a week ago and \$1.45 to \$1.55 two weeks ago.

In the matter of contract coke a clear divergence has appeared as regards deliveries. In January contracts were quoted at only a slight differential between first half and second half, say at \$1.55 for first half and \$1.65 for second half. By this time, however, the first half is well entered into, and there is only a limited demand for the remainder of the half. For the second half there is a large amount of coke to be covered. The tendency to advance prices has accordingly affected the second half much more than the first half. There is coke to be had for the remainder of the first half at \$1.60, although not a great deal, and there is considerably more to be had at \$1.65. For the second half, on the other hand, operators have marked up their prices very sharply. There are a few sellers at \$1.80, but the majority of producers ask \$1.90, \$1.95 and \$2. Those asking \$2 are by no means lone, some nor is their position erratic or without reason. It is figured in some well posted quarters that the amount of coke available at less than \$2 is relatively limited, and involves a tonnage which only a reasonable increase in active furnace capacity would absorb.

The chief interest in the contract market is in regard to a large steel interest which still has to buy its outside coke for the balance of the half year. This interest had production of its own, but must always buy some outside coke, and it is now confronted with practically full operation of its blast furnaces, so that it is likely to require from 20,000 to 30,000 tons a month for the remainder of this half year. It hesitated about bidding \$1.50 some time ago, but now bids the price freely, at a time when there is no coke

POOL DIVISION

To Stock-Holding Employees of U. S. Steel Corporation.

The division of the "pool" to stock-holding employees of the U. S. Steel Corporation of five years' standing provides a division of \$21.35 per share. This is not as large as at some previous distributions, and indicates that the more recent subscribers have been than the yearly subscribers. Very many holding onto their stock much better of those who first subscribed, for instance, sold out on the score of 1903-4, with the result that when their pool came to be distributed there was over \$60 per share to be passed around.

The plan in force is the same as that first adopted soon after the Corporation was formed. So many employees subscribe for stock, to pay for it in installments, paying 6% interest on the unpaid balance, and to receive in addition to the regular 7% dividends, \$5 a share per year as long as they retain the stock and are in the employ of the Corporation. One who sells his stock forfeits the \$5 a year bonus, but instead of the Corporation keeping the money thus forfeited by individuals, it is paid into the pool, and at the end of five years the pool is distributed among those who have retained their stock. Computing roughly, if two-thirds the shares were sold out after two and a half years, there would be \$12.50 paid into the pool for each of those shares, equal to \$25 per share remaining. The distribution just made is \$21.35, which doubtless includes some interest.

Carnegie Working Full.

The open-hearth department of the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company, which has been running at about 50 per cent of capacity since last December, has gone on full, every one of the 64 furnaces being operated.

Homestead Open Hearths Blow In. Orders have been issued to charge all the 64 open hearth furnaces at the Homestead Steel Works, and the plant is scheduled for a long run.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1911.			WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1911.					
	District.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	25,074	15,052	9,022	170,020		24,074	14,740	9,334	182,213
Lower Connellsville	15,543	11,179	4,364	143,745		15,543	11,133	4,410	141,120
Totals	39,617	26,231	13,386	322,765		39,617	25,873	13,744	323,333
Furnace Ovens.									
Connellsville	18,924	12,844	6,083	150,640		18,924	12,551	6,373	154,668
Lower Connellsville	4,613	3,616	997	44,075		4,613	3,596	1,017	44,175
Totals	23,537	16,457	7,080	194,715		23,537	16,147	7,390	195,443
Open Market Ovens.									
Connellsville	5,150	2,211	2,029	28,380		5,150	2,189	2,961	27,545
Lower Connellsville	10,930	7,563	3,367	96,670		10,930	7,587	3,393	96,345
Totals	16,080	9,774	6,306	128,050		16,080	9,726	6,354	123,890
SHIPMENTS.									
To Pittsburgh		3,835	Cars.				3,516	Cars.	
To Points West of Pittsburgh		5,568	Cars.				5,118	Cars.	
To Points East of the Region		699	Cars.				799	Cars.	
Totals		10,102	Cars.				9,433	Cars.	

The Proposed New Bituminous Mine Code Bill

As Prepared by Chief Mine Inspector Roderick.

The bituminous mine code was introduced in the House Monday night by Assemblyman Pilkerton of Cambria county. Chief Roderick, who prepared the bill says that if it is enacted substantially as introduced it will place Pennsylvania ahead of all other States in the matter of mining legislation. The proposed new code is as follows:

Maps and Plans.

The operator or superintendent shall have an accurate map made of every mine which will show: (Here follow details of mine workings.) There must be at least two openings or outlets to the surface from every seam of coal being worked, with direct means of ingress and egress available at all times to the employees. The distance between two shafts shall not be less than 200 feet and the distance between openings to the surface of slopes shall not be less than 150 feet and between drifts not less than 50 feet.

The cage or other safe means of egress shall be available at all times for the persons employed in any mine that has no second outlet available. Every gaseous mine opening after the passage of this act shall have at least four main entries, two of which shall lead from the main entrance and two from the second opening into the body of the mine. Every new mine must have safety gates at the distance between openings to the surface of slopes, not more than 500 feet in length and not less than 200 feet and the distance between openings to the surface of slopes shall not be less than 150 feet and between drifts not less than 50 feet.

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Any employee who passes a danger signal or removes the signal until the mine is reported safe is guilty of a misdemeanor and must be prosecuted against. The mine foreman who fails to notify the inspector of the violation is also liable. The fire boss, neglecting his duty is to be tried for misfeasance and if found guilty is to lose his certificate. He can be an applicant for examination after six months, but if he is found guilty of a second offense he will not be permitted to be re-examined.

In every gaseous mine opened prior to the passage of this act which has less than five main entries that have reached 5,000 feet or more in length and that are to be extend 2,000 feet or more, the superintendent will have a new opening made from the surface if the inspector of the district and two additional inspectors shall deem such additional opening necessary.

Stairways must be inspected every 24 hours. The hole for employees must not be operated at speed to ex-

ceed eight miles an hour.

Signaling Apparatus.

Telephone communication between the top and bottom of every shaft or slope must be provided, where persons or materials are lowered or hoisted.

Signaling apparatus must be installed in every mine where 10 or more persons are employed. The foreman shall have full charge of the inside workings and of the employees. If the mine is gaseous, the foreman must possess a first grade mine foreman's certificate. In non-gaseous mines a second grade certificate will do. When the workings become extensive, the foreman may employ the necessary number of assistants.

In dusty or gaseous mines the foreman must see that rooms and entries are thoroughly sprinkled with water to keep the dust in a damp condition. Dust must be hauled out of the mine at least once a week.

Must Speak English.

In every dusty mine or mine gassing gas, the foreman must employ a sufficient number of persons who are able to read and write the English language, to act as shot fitters. They are to charge, tamp and fire all holes properly placed by the miners and to refuse to charge any holes not properly placed. No holes shall be fired by any person other than a shot fitter.

They shall use no explosives except permissible explosives as designated by the Government testing station at Pittsburgh and shall use none but combustible material for tamping. Under no condition is coal dust to be utilized.

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SUB-CONTRACTS LET ON TUESDAY

For Construction of New
Buckhannon & Northern
Railroad

CONNECTING FAYETTE COUNTY

Through the Pennsylvania and Lake
Erie Roads With Great Coal Fields
in Northern and Central West Vir-
ginia—Works Starts at Once.

At noon Tuesday, the firm of Patterson, Morgan & Louck, general contractors for the construction of the Buckhannon & Northern railroad, awarded the sub-contracts for ten miles of the masonry. Weaver & Gilmore, Morgantown contractors, landed sections eight, nine, ten and eleven of the grading contracts.

The sub-contractors have orders to get their men and machinery on the ground at once, and the dirt will begin to fly in some of the sections in less than ten days. The contractors can begin work almost immediately, while the out-of-town firms will rush their equipment to Morgantown.

The general contractors have given the orders to start the work, although the chief engineer of the B. & N. has not given the word to the Pittsburgh firm. By the time the sub-contracts are signed and the equipment and the men are on the field, however, the court litigations will have reached a point where the work can be started, and there will be no delay. Commissioners in all of the condemnation cases have now been appointed.

The following are the contractors and their sections, announced so far:

MISSOURI.
Sections one to five, G. T. Fogg & Company.

Sections 11 to 25, Pennsylvania Con-
struction Company of Pittsburgh.

Sections 26 to 30, Marshall & Sales
of Roanoke, Va.

Grading.

Sections eight, nine, ten and 11, Weaver & Gilmore of Morgantown.

Sections 16, 17 and 18, Flinn Brothers
of Moundsville.

Sections 22, 23 and 24, R. T. Martin
of Parkersburg.

All of the out-of-town contractors will establish headquarters at Morgantown within the next few days.

Several of the members of the firms are there at present and will remain in Morgantown to supervise the work.

The new railroad will connect the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie railroads to Southerners Fayette county through the big Northern and Central West Virginia coal fields.

BIG COAL DEAL

Hutchinson Coal Company Buys Out
Rival in West Virginia.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22.—The Hutchinson Coal Company of Fairmont last week purchased the Cook Coal & Coke Company's mining plant and other property at Meadow Brook for \$175,000. It is a large operation on what is known as the Camden Coal Company, and embraces nearly one thousand acres. The plant is considered one of the best along the West Fork river.

The Hutchinson Company is becoming one of the largest coal operators in this section. Besides the mine just acquired, it operates a mine at Mt. Clare, one at Eric, a large one in Belmont county, Ohio, and one at Mason City. It is also opening a mine at Wilsonburg, and another one at Lambert's Run this county.

BIG COMBINATION

In Central and Southwestern Fields
Reported to Be Forming.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Sun today reports the following: "Every coal mine located in what is known as the central and southwest competitive fields is preparing to enter into a combination for self-protection and conservation of resources, in defiance of the Sherman anti-trust law. The above statement will doubtless meet with a storm of denials all over the country, but men well known in every field declare that it is true."

While the details of the plan and the names of those most actively promoting the move cannot be made public at this time, it is authoritatively stated that the annual tonnage of the mines already in the combination exceeds two hundred million tons. The principal object of the scheme is to regulate production so as to conserve the resources of the coal companies and enable them to secure better prices. The matter of economy in method will also form an important part of the plans, and it is hoped to make such changes as will secure better results and make it possible to pay better rates for mining."

It is believed by the promoters that when the combination, which is designed to embrace every mine not controlled by them in the country, is in working order, competition which is now hurting the business will be reduced and railroads and other large users of fuel coal will have to pay fair prices for their supply. Instead of naming what they are willing to pay for it as at present.

TABLOID FUEL.

Discovery of French Chemist Said to
Solve Big Problem.

An amazing economy in the weight and bulk of fuel is promised by the use of fuel tablets. The great coal bunkers of the ocean liners today, it is promised, will be replaced by a few packing boxes of the new fuel. Experiments are now being carried on by the French Ministry of War to determine its efficiency. The tablet is an essence of gasoline distilled on a ratio of .006 of its original volume.

It is reduced to a pasty consistency which may be cut into tablets. The new fuel is called "petroptoline," and is the discovery of a French officer who is an expert chemist. It is non-combustible and non-explosive. For practical use, it is diluted with a liquid whose formula is carefully guarded. The tablet fuel is expected to work a revolution in aeronautics by reducing the weight of fuel that is carried to practically nothing. Scientists have been at work on the problem of concentrating gasoline, alcohol, and petroleum many years, and the tablet for fuel is said to solve problem.

NEAR MAXIMUM.

From Now on the Production of Anthracite Will Not Increase.

Men familiar with the anthracite industry have come to the conclusion that the limit of annual production has about been reached, and that this kind of coal is becoming more and more a luxury, according to an advance chapter on the production of anthracite coal, from "Mineral Resources of the United States, calendar year 1900," prepared by E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. "It must be apparent to all," the author states, "that its use will be continued at prices that will not reduce the cost of living."

An Unconfirmed Rumor.
The United States Steel Corporation is said to be casting longue cays on the Pittsburgh-Wabash Terminal, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the West Side Belt railroads.

New Publication of the West Virginia Geological Survey on Coal Analyses.

The West Virginia Geological Survey has just issued Bulletin No. 2, a volume of 400 pages, constituting a most valuable publication relating to the railway levels and the Distance tables of the State, in Part I, while in Part II have been gathered into compact form the analysis of all the coal beds of the State. Also Volume V of the general series of Forestry and Wood Working industries of the State, accompanying which is a State map showing in separate colors the approximate areas and location of the Virgin Forests, Cut-over regions, and Farming lands. The volume is handsomely illustrated and is of special importance to every one interested in lumber or in any form of the lumber industry.

Volume V and also Bulletin No. 2 are more fully described in the general list of the Survey's publications from which the following details concerning these two volumes are taken. This list of publications can be secured by application to the office of the West Virginia Geological Survey, P. O. Box 448, Morgantown, W. Va.

(1) New Bulletin No. 2—Levels and coal analyses published under date of December 1st, 1910, 255 pages XVI. Part I contains a list of railway profiles, distance tables and elevations along all the Railways and principal rivers of the State in a much more detailed and accurate manner than ever heretofore published, as well as the elevations of all the permanent bench marks made in West Virginia through the precise level work of the United States Geological Survey up to the close of the year 1909. Part 2 takes up the coal beds of the State and collects together all the analyses heretofore made by the Survey of each coal bed in regular list circular.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 18, 1911.

Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
24	100	Acme	W. J. Rainey	New York, N. Y.
25	100	Acme	Pittsburgh Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
26	100	Alverson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
27	100	Alverson No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
28	100	Alverson No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
29	75	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	100	Bethany	Majestic Coke Co.	Greenhush
31	100	Blairton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Unontown
32	100	Bethune	Winton Furnace Co.	Pittsburgh
33	100	Bethune	Majestic Coke Co.	Greenhush
34	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
35	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
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108	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
109	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
110	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
111	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
112	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
113	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
114	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
115	100	Boggs	H. C. Frick Coke Co	

NEW MINE CODE AS INTRODUCED.

(Continued from First Page)
When work is resumed after an abandonment or discontinuance of more than two months, and when any change occurs in the name of a mine or in the name of the operator.

Ventilation.

The operator or superintendent must provide ample means of ventilation. In a non-gaseous mine the minimum quantity of air shall not be less than 150 cubic feet per minute for each person employed. In gaseous mines the minimum shall not be less than 200 cubic feet or as much in either case as one or more of the inspectors deem necessary. Where five or more persons are employed at one time in a mine, a fan or furnace of ample capacity must be provided, except that it will not be lawful to use a furnace in a mine generating explosive gas.

No product of petroleum or alcohol or any compound that in the opinion of the inspector will contaminate the air to a degree to be injurious to the miner shall be used as motive power in a mine. If any person shall construct or permit to be used after the date of the passage of this act any sewer or drainage from a dwelling or building for the carrying of sewage into a mine, he shall be subject to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

Open lights are prohibited where there is explosive gas.

When both kinds of lamps are used in a mine, a suitable danger station is to be provided with an attendant whose duty it will be to prevent employees from one section going into the other unless the attendant provides them with safety lamps.

Installation of Electricity.

Under this heading the code goes into a lengthy technical discussion of the subject. At every mine where electricity is used below ground for power, an electrician must be employed. Instructions must be posted containing directions as to the restoration of persons suffering from an electric shock. A complete plan of the mine electrical system must be kept and corrected when necessary. There are strict regulations as to the using of coal cutting machines in gaseous mines.

Only persons having a skillful training and who have been authorized in writing will be permitted to fire shots by electricity. The charge of detonating composition shall not be less than that recommended by the Federal Bureau of Mines. Each shot firing machine must be encased in tightly constructed case when employed. All contacts must be made or broken within the case. Primary or secondary batteries used for shot firing must be covered. Other restrictions are provided to make shot firing absolutely safe.

Opening for Drainage.

Where the owner of coal lands is unable to make an opening to operate same in compliance with the act, he can appeal to court. It is made compulsory on the part of the operator to procure the right of way on the surface from the opening of a coal mine to a public road upon request of 50 miners working for such operator. However, the petitioners must file security to pay all costs and damages.

There must be kept at the main entrance or other place designated by the superintendent of every mine employing 50 or more persons, one ambulance and two stretchers, and woolen and waterproof blankets to care for injured persons. At all mines there must be bandages, splints and other medical supplies near the entrance to or inside the mine.

Powder and Detonators.

No powder or high explosives shall be stored in any mine and no more of either can be taken into the mine by any one person than is required in one shift. The quantity shall not exceed five pounds. Shot fitters can take in more. Black powder must be put up in five, 10, 15 and 25-pound metallic cans. In all mines or parts of mines generating gas in dangerous quantities no explosives shall be used except "permissible" explosives designated by the United States Government testing station at Pittsburgh. No "permissible" explosive shall be sold for use in bituminous mines unless properly labeled.

Detonators cannot be issued to others, than by whom they are used.

Boys and Females.

No boy under 14 years of age and no woman or girl of any age, shall be employed or work in or about any mine and no boy under 18 years shall be permitted to mine or load coal in any room, entry or other working place, unless in company with an experienced person over 18.

No boy under age shall be employed in or about a mine unless the company keeps on the file in the office a certificate issued by a superintendent of schools, secretary of school board or by a principal of a parochial school, or by their duly qualified assistants, reciting the boy's age as it appears on any record; or if lacking, there must be an affidavit from the parents stating the age.

Girls between 14 and 15 may be employed in the office of a mine company if an employment certificate as provided, is on file. Any person may sue the superintendent or mine foreman for violation of the act and if convicted is declared guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person swearing falsely to a child's age is also deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The governor is to appoint, in January of each year, a sufficient number of miners and operators, managers or superintendents, who, with the inspectors, are to comprise a board of examiners. They must be citizens of the State and not less than 35 years old.

Each board is to consist of two inspectors who shall act ex-officio, one miner qualified as mine foreman in bituminous mines that generate explosive gas; and one operator, manager or superintendent. The miner and operator, superintendent or manager must be from the same district as the inspectors on the board. The board is to meet on the second Tuesday of each May and must examine at least two weeks notice where examinations are to be held.

Each member of the board is to receive \$6 per day for each day actually employed, not exceeding 20 in all and mileage at the rate of two and one half cents.

Mine Inspectors' Board.

The governor is authorized to appoint, during the month of January, 1913, and every four years thereafter, five citizens to be known as the mine inspectors' examining board. Each member is to receive \$10 a day for days actually employed. The board is to meet in Pittsburg the first Tuesday in March following appointment, to prepare rules for conducting examinations. The board may also be convened by the governor at any time.

From the names submitted to the examining board, the governor is to commission one inspector for each district for a term of four years from the fifteenth day of May, following the examination. Provided, however, that the candidate or candidates, highest in percentage shall have priority in being commissioned. Each inspector appointed under the act of 1892 may continue in office until May 15, 1913.

The chief of the mining department shall assign the inspectors to the respective districts. The salary of inspectors is fixed at \$3,000 a year. Every inspector at the end of eight years' service shall have his salary increased to \$5,500. Each inspector must provide a bond of \$5,000 with sureties to be approved by the president judge of his district. No person acting as manager, or agent of a coal mine, or as mining engineer or who is interested in operating any mine shall act as inspector.

Duties of Miner.

The miner shall examine his working place before taking up his duties and take down all dangerous slate or make it safe with timbers, before beginning to mine coal or load it. If he cannot find the face of the coal he shall notify the foreman or assistant foreman. If he finds his place becoming dangerous from gas or roof, he shall cease work and inform the foreman or assistant foreman, but before leaving must make a plain mark of warning. He must mine his coal properly before blasting and to set sprays under the coal while undermining. He shall order all props, cap pieces and other timbers, one day in advance. If he fails to receive them and finds his place unsafe, he must vacate it. When places are liable to generate sudden outbursts of explosive gas, no miner shall be permitted to fire a shot except under the supervision of the mine foreman or some other competent person. The miner during working hours, must remain in the place assigned to him, unless first securing the permission of the foreman or fire boss and he must not wander about the haulage roads or enter abandoned or idle workings.

The duties of all other employees are similarly prescribed.

Under the heading of general rules, Rule 33 reads as follows:

"If any person shall receive any injury in or about the mine and the same shall come within the knowledge of the mine foreman, and if he shall be of the opinion that the injured person requires medical or surgical treatment, he shall see that the said injured person receives treatment, and in case of inability of such person to pay therefore, the expense shall be borne by the county."

The term "bituminous mines" shall include all coal mines in the State not now included in the anthracite boundaries.

"Approved safety lamp" shall mean such a lamp as approved by the chief of the department of mines and whose approval has not been withdrawn.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to any mine employing less than five persons in any one period of 24 hours.

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LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connellsville District.

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 18, 1911.

Total Ovens.	In Blast.	Name of Works.	Name of Operator.	P. O. Address.
40	1	Adam	Adam Coke Company	Uniontown
22	22	Ammena	James R. Carnegie	Uniontown
125	125	Atcheson	Baxter Ridge Coal & Coke Co.	Gangs
20	100	Barker Ridge	Barker Ridge Co.	Unknowntown
470	470	Beler Hill	Beler Hill Coal Co.	Beler Hill
20	18	Bennings	Bennings Coal Co.	Connellsville
265	265	Buffington	Brownsville Coal Co.	Brownsville
34	17	Burchinal	Smithfield Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
205	205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
24	24	Coffman	Connellsville Coal Co.	Brownsville
109	99	Colonial No. 1	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
303	303	Colonial No. 4	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
142	73	Cyrilla	Rucks Coal & Coke Co.	Massontown
120	95	Crystal	Sackets Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	103	Dale	Donald No. 1	Connellsville
240	240	Donald No. 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
360	360	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Connellsville Coal Co.	Uniontown
44	44	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
103	103	Edenburn	Walterdale Coke Co.	Uniontown
123	123	Eleanor	South Fayette Coke Co.	Massontown
205	205	Emery	South Fayette Coke Co.	Massontown
120	120	Fernbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
400	400	Foothills	Hudson-Sennett Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
292	292	Francis No. 1	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
109	109	Francis No. 2	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
207	207	Frostie	Garwood Coal & Coke Co.	Monaca
57	57	Garwood	Garwood Coal & Coke Co.	Lakeview
58	58	Genuine	Dunlap-Cannelvile Coke Co.	Connellsville
142	142	Hebert	Genuine Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
210	210	Hilltop	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
220	150	Hope	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Hope		

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office, Connellsville, Pa.

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M. P. SUTTER,
President and Managing Editor
J. H. S. STIMMELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

500 Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1911.

THE COKE MEN'S CASE AGAINST THE RAILROADS

To those who thought the Connellsville merchant coke producers had no case against the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the speeches at the dinner given by Isaac W. Semans last Friday evening must have been enlightening as well as edifying.

H. D. Mannington piled up facts upon facts, and then indicated that they were merely a few examples and that he did not care to disclose the whole case of the coke producers against the railroads. The examples were sufficient to make out a good strong case however.

John P. Brennan called attention to the fact that such freight discriminations invited the competition of by-product ovens at the lake front and elsewhere. While such ovens might make coke from inferior coal the product would be commercially competitive owing to the low price at which it could be delivered at near by points of consumption. Thus would any portion of the Connellsville region's natural market be taken away.

John W. Bolloian called attention to the striking fact that ten, or even five years ago no set of men engaged in any sort of industrial enterprise would have dared to have called a public meeting of shippers to protest against unjust freight rates or to take legal action to remedy the matter.

This is true until the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads were not subject to any control on the contrary they controlled in a very large degree all the machinery of government. The Connellsville coke operators have known of the discrimination against them but it is only in recent years that they have had any means of redress, and they have not availed themselves of those means only because of that unfortunate lack of cohesion which has existed in their ranks.

Now that they have joined in the war for equitable freight rates perhaps they may be able to get closer together and stick there tighter than ever before.

THE COMMUNITY'S CONCERN IN THE COKE RATE FIGHT

The fight of the Connellsville coke operators for more equitable freight rates on their product is the concern, not of themselves alone but of this entire coke region community because it involves the growth and prosperity of the Connellsville coke trade and that involves the growth and prosperity of every town and township in the region and every person therein.

If any of our business men think they have no interest in the coke rate question they were never more mistaken and they will possibly never make a more egregious error. The concern of the Connellsville coke industry is the concern of us all.

The rate question is particularly our concern because it has been clearly shown that the Connellsville region has been grossly discriminated against that a portion of its natural market has thereby been taken away that the establishment of equitable rates will restore that market enlarge the demand for our coke and fire up hundreds, perhaps thousands of our now idle ovens.

Next to the Connellsville merchant coke producers themselves the business interests of the coke region are most vitally interested in the success of the coke operators in their proceedings against the railroads to compete the latter to make their coke rates equitable as compared with the rates given to the competing regions of West Virginia and they should lend the movement all the assistance and encouragement they can.

STEEL MERGERS AND THEIR MORAL

The announcement that the Laclede and Wheeling steel plants are to be consolidated and that the consolidated company will probably be absorbed by the Republic Iron & Steel Company, is only another chapter in the story of steel mergers.

The steel interests have been getting closer together and the result has been that the prices of steel products and of most finished iron products have been steadily maintained at profitable figures during the last two periods of industrial and commercial depression.

The coke operators and the lumbermen do not seem to have profited by this wise example. They are still in a troubled state of division and disunion and during the bad business periods referred to they have severely suffered the pains and penalties of profitless business because of their lack of unity.

The Connellsville merchant coke operators nearly made a merger two years ago. Its failure has been regretted many times since by some who were doubtful and half-hearted about the proportion when it was under consideration.

What the Connellsville coke operators need most just now is a Moses with millions who can say "I will buy your property at a fair cash price you can take the purchase price or any part of it in stock in my company but you are not asked to invest a dollar."

Moseses are hard to find just now, yet such a Moses would undoubtedly multiply his millions.

BETTER RECIPROCITY THAN DEMOCRATIC DISTURBANCE

Without entering into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the Canadian Reciprocity measure now before the Congress and considering it merely from this viewpoint of the Standard Oil Proletarians, it seems to us that it should be passed as a choice of evils.

The House has passed the measure and it is now in the Senate where it is threatened with defeat by the painful process of being talked to death. The President, however, has given notice that he will call an extra session if the bill is not passed. If such extra session is called the Democrats will attempt a radical revision of the Tariff by schedules. While it is not probable that they will succeed in accomplishing anything radical their agitation of the question will the possibility that they may receive enough insurgent or special interest alliance and support to change the Tariff measure in some of its features, will be sufficient to disturb business and halt again the forward movement which commercial and financial observers see approaching.

Reciprocity with Canada may not secure all the benefits to this country which its supporters expect, but it will probably not on the other hand, call down upon our devoted heads all the calamities which its opponents fear. For example one of its features, is free print paper and pulp. We doubt very much whether this will benefit the now-paper publisher very much or injure the American paper mills seriously. Judging from some personal experience we have reason to suspect that there is a pretty close community of interest between the manufacturers and sellers blinds with which they are deluged by the State and Federal Government.

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TOBACCO SELLERS MUST PAY COSTS.

Court Suspends Sentence in
Each Instance on Pleas
of Guilty.

SEVENTY-SIX ON TUESDAY

The Remaining 16 Have Promised to
Put in an Appearance This Afternoon—Up to Noon About \$1,500 in
Costs Had Been Turned In.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 21.—The dealers prosecuted for selling cigarettes and tobacco to those under age were before the court today. Of the 82 men indicted, 76 faced court this morning and entered pleas of guilty. The remaining 16 have promised to appear this afternoon.

District Attorney Henderson outlined the case against the men. Attorneys E. H. Reppert, B. F. Starling and F. C. Irvin appeared for the defendants and spoke briefly. Judge Reppert made the most important address and spoke particularly in behalf of the foreigners. He said they were not guilty of criminal intent.

Judge Umbel said he agreed that the leniency should be observed and while between \$26,000 and \$30,000 could be collected for the county by imposing the maximum sentence in each case, he would let the defendants off by paying the costs. The record will be kept open and if a subsequent arrest is made, a sentence will be passed in this court as this later one.

The court this morning appointed Ralph K. Long an auditor of Connellsville borough to succeed W. R. Scott, elected to the School Board.

The case of Margaret Aldridge against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was continued at noon today until tomorrow morning to give the defendants time to present additional records in court.

The costs ranged from \$15 to \$25 in each case.

A few minor sentences were handed down by Judge Umbel. James Swink, who comes from Ohio but who has been in Uniontown for the last four years, was given 60 days to the workhouse for dodging a board bill. Judge Umbel advised him to keep on to Ohio after he gets out of the works. Joe Cokash drew 30 days to jail for securing \$6 worth of merchandise from the Crystal Supply Company at Republic.

John Stap and Mike Laurics were given four months to the workhouse for vagrancy. Frank Greco was sent to the workhouse for six months for assault and pointing firearms. John Smith and Adam Gagals were given four months to the workhouse for assault and battery.

The percentage which administrators may collect for the settlement of an estate played an important part in the case of the estate of the late John W. Kurtz of Dawson, as the decree recently handed down in the Orphans' court surcharged the administrators the sum of \$6,572.65, or the difference between five per cent which they claimed, and three per cent, which the court allowed. The estate was a valuable one, there being over \$300,000 for final distribution.

The court holds that, while there is no fixed rule for administrators' charges, each case must be governed by its own peculiar circumstances, and that in this case three per cent is just compensation.

Wurtz died at Dawson and his administrators were A. J. Wurtz and Robert D. Henry. Their final report showed a balance of \$302,028.08 for distribution among the heirs, but in their account they took credit for themselves of a commission of five per cent for services, which amounted to \$10,048.77. Objections were made and testimony was taken before the judge of the orphans' court.

In the decision on file the court states that, from the testimony taken, there were no unusual circumstances in connection with this case, that it was settled within about eight months about all that was required of the administrators was to collect the dividends and keep the stocks and bonds in a safe place. The responsibility of handling such a large estate is taken into consideration, but former decisions are cited showing that a commission of five per cent is rare in an estate of \$100,000 or more. The fact that the administrators were able to give \$300,000 bond without any cost to the estate, the court says, speaks volumes for them. However, it is held that under the circumstances three per cent is a sufficient commission. The administrators are therefore surcharged the difference between \$16,687.77 commission at five per cent and \$16,121.65, the commission at three per cent as allowed by the court. The difference is \$6,572.65.

This, in addition to the collection of \$1,000 made since the final account, makes a total of \$314,465.30 for distribution, which is to be divided among the heirs as follows, allowance being made for any former payments:

Mrs. Carolyn O. Wurtz, the widow, \$104,318.90; Andrew J. Wurtz, \$41,897; Anna B. Moore, \$41,877.56; Nelle P. Monahan, \$41,843.56; L. F. Monahan, guardian of Elizabeth Wurtz, \$10,897.56; H. M. McElroy, guardian of John F. Wurtz, \$1,927.

A dispute over the title to a part of the land in question brought to a quick termination the suit of J. M. Collins against the Indian Creek Valley rail-

road Company, called for trial Monday before R. E. Umbel. Testimony was offered until afternoon when it was discovered that John Friakey claims a small part of the land in question, which is near Mill Run. Until this difference is adjusted, Collins cannot maintain an action for damages against the railroad which took the land.

Collins sued to recover for damages alleged to have been sustained by the appropriation of four acres of his land. His farm of 100 acres adjoins Mill Run on the northwest. On the witness stand he testified that his property, at the time the railroad went through, was worth \$6,000, but afterwards its value depreciated about \$2,000. The railroad denied that any damages resulted other than the actual value of the land taken.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 21.—Suit was entered yesterday afternoon by Attorney E. A. Jones for Joseph Ritenour against John W. Barger, the outcome of an oral agreement in a coal deal.

About June 20, 1908, Ritenour claims to have entered into the agreement orally, with the defendant, by which he was to assist Barger in obtaining options on various tracts of coal land for which the plaintiff was to receive one dollar for every acre optioned and accepted.

In pursuance of the agreement, he says he assisted in optioning over 1,000 acres before June 1, 1908, conveyances for which are now being delivered to the defendant. Ritenour asks for \$1,000 which he says Barger has refused to pay.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 21.—J. M. Deffenbaugh entered suit against the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company today to recover \$25,982 with interest from December 17, 1905.

Between July 6, 1904, and November 17, 1905, Deffenbaugh claims to have delivered to the Masontown Coal & Coke company's work near Masontown lumber, hemlock, boards, doors and other supplies. Since then, that company has been merged with the Sterling Coal & Coke Company and new letters patent issued.

By reason of the consolidation the new company is held liable for the debt, according to Attorneys Caas and Jones for the plaintiff.

ONE KILLED

And Four Injured in Auto Wreck at Uniontown.

Earl Phillips, aged 31 years, and chauffeur for George F. Titlow of Uniontown was instantly killed in an automobile accident at Uniontown Saturday night and four other men who were in the car with him were badly injured. The four men injured are:

FRED LITMAN, engineer on the train, and probably suffered from the base of the brain. Removed to Uniontown hospital and is in a serious condition.

OLIVER S. BURCHINAL, of the firm of Dice & Burchinal, right leg fractured in two places, between knee and ankle with bones splintered, left leg fractured just below knee and probably internal injuries. Removed to Uniontown hospital.

CHARLES CRAIG, a plumber, left forearm and wrist broken and knee removed to Uniontown hospital.

CHARLES MESEMORE, agent for Burton Powder Company, lower limb cut and bruised, body bruised and right arm and chin cut. Taken to his home in Morgantown street.

The automobile was a demonstrator and the five men were making a trial spin when the wreck occurred. That any of the five escaped is a miracle, as the body of the car was torn completely off. Fred Litman was running the car and was returning from a trial spin to the County Home. According to an eye witness the car was driven down the hill in front of J. V. Thompson's home at a moderate speed. Just at the foot of the hill the car skidded in mud and the auto swerved to one side of the street. As it did so the mud fender struck a telephone pole on the south side of the street and the rear frame also came in contact with the same pole. From that point the machine dashed diagonally to the other side of the street. It ran on the sidewalk about 25 feet and then came into contact with the large, heavy telephone pole. Nearly all of the 75 yards between the place where the first pole was struck and the scene of the accident, the car ran apparently on two wheels.

Phillips was sent whirling through the wind shield against the pole and dropped into the frame work of the body of the car where he was pinned beneath the iron part of the door.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED

R. L. Lockridge Prosecuted by J. B. Hogg and Others.

Robert L. Lockridge of Brownsville waived a hearing before Justice of the Peace W. P. Clark last evening and gave bail for court to answer charges of embezzlement preferred by J. B. Hogg. Lockridge is alleged to have embezzled \$500 from the land company in which J. B. Hogg, E. T. Braher, R. D. North, J. C. Keck and F. P. Mary are interested.

It is alleged that Lockridge collected and failed to make an accounting of \$100 paid by Mike Vuchinich, \$140 by Joseph Robbin, and \$350 by Louis Temburi.

Attorney F. P. Cotton of Uniontown appeared for Lockridge while Prosecutor Hogg was represented by Attorney F. D. Munson.

WORK HELD UP.

Bad Weather Prevents Grading on West Penn Extension.

Work on the West Penn extension from Junta to Elm Grove is said to be held up for the present owing to the bad weather which has left the ground in bad condition. Grading to Elm Grove is completed and the contractors are ready to proceed with the laying of the tracks, but are unable to start work until the ground is in better condition.

Remonstrances Against Retail Licenses For Sale of Liquor in Somerset County.

SOMERSET, Pa., Feb. 21.—Four remonstrances against liquor license are filed in the courts here.

The first is against the granting of retail license to George L. and Martin E. Klare new applicants for license in the Hamilton House. The remonstrance sets forth that the licensee is unnecessary, that the sale of liquor at the two houses will be detrimental to the welfare of the citizens of Casselman and the welfare of the community, that one of the houses has no stable and is inadequate for accommodation of the traveling public.

The last remonstrance is against Percy E. Lambert, an applicant for a new retail license at Friedens, Somerset township, which is signed by 37 residents of the vicinity and sets forth that the licensee is unnecessary, that the traveling public can be amply provided for in boarding houses and restaurants in the vicinity and that the village of Friedens has no police protection.

A letter from C. L. French of Connellsville, superintendent of the Connellsville division of the B. & O. railroad, sets forth that licensee should not be granted to W. Baumann, applicant for a new retail license in Somerstown, for the American House, and also against Percy E. Lambart mentioned above, for the following reasons, both hotels are close to the B. & O. station and tracks, license in such close proximity to the railroad would be a source of danger to intoxicated persons who would wander upon the tracks, and also would be a constant temptation to railroad employees who are bound by stringent rules regarding the use of intoxicants.

It is stated that there will be remonstrances against several other applications.

Residents of Casselman is against the granting of two new applications in that town, the first being F. E. and Milton S. Trimpey for the Washabaw hotel and the second Frank Larkins for the Hamilton House. The remonstrance sets forth that the licensee is unnecessary, that the sale of liquor at the two houses will be detrimental to the welfare of the citizens of Casselman and the welfare of the community, that one of the houses has no stable and is inadequate for accomodation of the traveling public.

The local operators of the Tri-State Telephone Company yesterday afternoon presented T. J. Burke of Uniontown with a very handsome picture. Mr. Burke recently resigned as district superintendent and his resignation is deeply regretted by the local employees.

Burke is Remembered.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, Suite 1100 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1942. Janes 03.

You are cordially invited to establish business relations with

THE YOUGH NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

CAPITAL \$ 75,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$2,655.37
ASSETS \$62,142.34

4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

OFFICERS.
JOSEPH SOISSON, President.
B. F. BOYCE, Vice President.
E. R. FLOTO, Cashier.
JAS. B. STADER, Teller.
CONRAD GUTBROD, Bookkeeper.
RUTH ARTMAN, Stenographer.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH SOISSON,
Solomon Fine Company.
E. R. BOYCE.
Boys, Porter & Co.
JOSEPH R. STAUFFER,
The Scottsdale Bank.
W. F. SCHISSLER,
Solomon Fine Company.
ROBERT FELTY,
Connellsville Grocery Company.
H. M. KEPEART,
Capital.
B. J. HARRY,
L. L. LINDNER,
A. HAAS,
Hass Hotel.
DR. M. B. SHUPPE.

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT RECORDS.

SUICIDE BY GAS, DEATH ON RAIL

Cause the Taking Off of Two Residents of Banning.

ACCIDENT VICTIM H. TODD

Had Been Buried as an Unknown at Dawson When Neighbors Identified Clothes—J. J. Jones Inhaled Gas at McKeever Hotel.

A middle-aged man identified as Joseph J. Jones of Banning, Pa., committed suicide at the Clifton hotel, McKeever Sunday night by inhaling natural gas. The body was discovered by a chambermaid at noon Monday.

The man left no explanation of his act and he destroyed all papers on his person before he committed suicide, tearing them into small pieces. In his pockets was found \$27 and a gold watch.

When the girl entered the room she found the body of the man on the floor. It was covered with blankets and quilts. He had been dead for several hours.

Before including the gas Jones wrapped himself in a blanket, inserted a small hose connected to the stove in his mouth and covered his head with a quilt after turning on the gas. It was in this position that he was found.

Jones had stopped at the hotel Sunday night. He left Sunday morning but returned, engaged another room and went to it about 9 o'clock Sunday night. He appeared jolly and when a porter offered to light the gas in the stove in his room he said he could not sleep with a fire.

Apparently the man was a coal miner, about 35 years old, his weight is about 177 pounds.

Jones left no call at the office and a rule of the hotel in such cases is for the occupant of rooms to be awakened at noon. A maid knocked on the door of room No. 29, but received no response and finally entered with a pass key and discovered the dead body.

Howard Todd, a well known farmer of near Banning was killed on February 15 on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie tracks near Banning. The remains were brought to Dawson, where, after they had been held for several days, the body was prepared for burial and interred in Cochran cemetery as an unknown. Relatives of Todd began a search for him as soon as he disappeared. They had not heard of the man who had been killed on the railroad until a day or so ago. Monday two nephews came to Dawson from Banning and positively identified the clothes worn by the man who had been buried as an unknown victim of the rail as those last worn by their uncle, Howard Todd. This afternoon two of the men who had been killed on the railroad were brought up and disposed of. At 1 o'clock the guests assembled in the dining room where a well appointed dinner was served.

At 1 o'clock the subject for discussion which was "Success in Farming," was taken up and discussed at length. The subject was one of unusual interest and members of the club, who have had a wide experience in farming, gave excellent talks on the subject. S. W. Dunn gave a talk on "What is Success in Farming?" A. C. Oglesby spoke on "Is a college education necessary to success?" Howard Dunn followed with a talk on "Will working on a farm as a salaried employee develop abilities as well as working a farm as the owner?" The query "Who supports the professional speculator?" was charge of W. B. Swearingen. The next meeting will be held Saturday, March 18, at the home of J. A. Barnhart at Sunny Side.

In line with the President's reciprocity campaign will be the trial of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to Buffalo today where he will deliver a speech on the subject. S. W. Dunn gave a talk on "What is Success in Farming?" A. C. Oglesby spoke on "Is a college education necessary to success?" Howard Dunn followed with a talk on "Will working on a farm as a salaried employee develop abilities as well as working a farm as the owner?" The query "Who supports the professional speculator?" was charge of W. B. Swearingen. The next meeting will be held Saturday, March 18, at the home of J. A. Barnhart at Sunny Side.

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SCOTTDALIE HAS MANY ENROLLED.

**Those Who are Members of
Chamber of Commerce
There.**

ALL INTERESTS REPRESENTED

**Expect to Get Farmers of the Vicinity
To Come In As Idea for Bigger, Better
Town, Appeals to Them—As
Beneficial Move.**

SCOTTDALIE, Feb. 21.—Nothing of a public nature in Scottdale has been taken to with such approval as the formation of the Chamber of Commerce. Headed by R. H. Parker of the firm of J. S. Parker Company and an able corps of officers and directors members have been coming in rapidly. Within the next two weeks it is asserted by the Organization committee that there will be over 200 members enrolled. To have at least 300 members is the aim.

The Board of Directors are called to meet next Tuesday evening for organization. There will likely be an Executive Committee of five members elected and these will be responsible to the board and the latter in turn to the Chamber of Commerce.

Those who have already enrolled in the organization are as follows:

Charles E. Albert, Roy L. Aultman, D. S. Aultman, John R. Byrnes, F. L. Brown, J. P. Breanen, S. C. Bosworth, Byrne Bottling Works, Wm. Butler, J. A. Barnhart, T. N. Brownfield, J. W. Brooks, E. J. Buttermore, W. J. Barkell, D. R. Blower, J. Howard Cramer, C. A. Colborn, Fesse S. Cook, W. H. Clingerman, W. J. Cotton, Thos. J. Diskin, Thos. W. Dawson, John G. Darling, H. M. Davis, W. J. Dooley, E. F. DeWitt, J. I. Dick, H. A. Davis, W. H. Everhart, R. F. Ellis, Weaver Eicher, W. S. Esche, John F. Eicher, C. H. Eicher, F. B. Folk, B. C. Frets, O. M. Fleming, Wm. Ferguson, J. W. Fitzsimmons, Dr. W. H. Fetzer, J. Falk, Lee Goldenson, R. E. Griffith, W. S. Gosorn, W. A. Gordon, J. F. Grantham, Chas. S. Hall, W. R. Hill, James B. Hurst, W. F. Hurst, M. L. Hasness, J. T. Hamby, M. D. Heastings, S. K. Hockenberry, James B. Hogg, E. A. Humphries, Robert L. Hill, Thos. J. Hill, Charles M. Haines, H. R. Hurst, J. S. Johnston, Geo. C. Jarrett, Harry A. Jackson, W. L. Kelly, W. N. Kelly, G. F. Kelly, R. Kridel, A. L. Keister, B. F. Keister, J. T. Keithley, J. W. Kennedy, A. E. Keller, C. L. Kubis & Son, John Kutschins, Jonas M. Kennell, J. C. Kenney, Harry Kramer, R. K. Kelly, John S. Loucks, A. S. Livengood, H. A. Lewis, Chas. H. Loucks, Roy K. Loucks, M. S. Loucks, Dr. L. H. Leitzell, T. W. Limp, Harry Laughrey, E. R. Loucks, S. A. Lowe, D. B. McClain, McBeth & Taylor, C. M. McCracken, I. Marks, P. J. Miller & Bro., Dr. C. L. Markle, P. J. Malley, J. P. K. Miller, L. A. Miller & Bros., Frank W. Moorehead, Dr. J. H. Marvin, G. A. Murphy, H. G. Martz, Rev. D. W. Mitchell, S. R. Morris, J. L. Murphy, Rev. D. W. Michael, M. Maguire, C. Lee Melling, C. Meader, J. W. Newbaugh, F. M. Newcomer, A. Nelly, J. E. Newingham, B. F. Overholts, J. P. Owen, A. C. Overholts, R. H. Parker, J. S. Parker, J. S. Peters, R. P. Percy, F. V. Percy, Porter & Stoner, P. O. Peterson, James H. Poole, W. Newton Porter, N. C. Peterson, A. J. Porter, Albert L. Porter, G. K. Reilly, E. H. Reid, M. A. Renner, J. L. Ruyger, Rhodes & Bradley, J. W. Ruth, H. Y. Rogers, Thomas H. Rutherford, Josiah Reynolds, F. M. Richey, Jr., W. F. Stauffer, Scottdale Foundry & Machine Co., J. A. Stauffer, J. R. Smith, A. J. Strickler, E. L. Stoner, J. T. Savers, John D. Slesier, W. W. Seaman, Robt. Skemp, H. Springer, John M. Stauffer, Jud T. Stricker, J. E. Tinstman, M. M. Trout, J. C. Trimble, Taylor & Wherry, W. A. Todd, A. Thomas, Landis Tager, C. H. Ulery, F. C. Wray, O. D. Wehner, Will A. White, Wiley & Meilinger, Chas. S. Wiley, J. W. Wiley, W. Samson Wiley, Dr. W. J. alhour, Dr. E. P. Weddell, O. S. Weaver, J. M. Zimmers.

S. G. MARTZ DEAD

Well Known West Side Resident Ex-pired on Friday Morning

John R. Brooks Says the Winter Has Been Mild and Open.

John R. Brooks, formerly of Springfield town, but for some twenty years tilling the Kansas soil and reading the Courier to keep in touch with the old home and the old people, writes concerning his country in the following interesting manner:

"We are having a nice, mild open winter. There have been dry spells with little snow, but it is raining fairly well and stock is doing fine. Will give prices received here: Wheat from 70 to 80 cents a bushel; corn, 46 cents; oats 35 to 40 cents; barley, 40 cents; cattle 3 to 4 cents; live weight; hogs 1 cents. Horses are selling high. Butter 20 cents; eggs 20c; chickens \$3 to 10 cents a pound. Hay is worth from \$10 to \$12 a ton. Last summer was very dry and crops were poor. I don't want to burden you with locals, but thought some of my old Fayette friends might like to hear from Kansas."

Pleasant. To this union two sons survive, Henry, a West Penn conductor, and Alvey Martz, both at home. His second wife was Miss Sadie Kennel of Somerset. To this union one child, who died in infancy, was born. In addition to his widow and two sons Mr. Martz is survived by the following brothers: Noah, of Hyndman; Eli, Jonathan and Solomon, of Glencoe; Herman of Scottdale; also the following sisters, Mrs. Lydia Waughman of Stowtown; Mrs. Lena Hughes of Glencoe; Mrs. Mary Mason of the West Side; and Mrs. Susan Baker of Scottdale. Funeral services will be held from his late home Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. B. Burgess, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, will officiate.

FARMER HELD

Neri Eicher Accused of Attacking and Tiring Out His Wife.

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The Board of Directors are called to meet next Tuesday evening for organization. There will likely be an Executive Committee of five members elected and these will be responsible to the board and the latter in turn to the Chamber of Commerce.

Those who have already enrolled in the organization are as follows:

Charles E. Albert, Roy L. Aultman, D. S. Aultman, John R. Byrnes, F. L. Brown, J. P. Breanen, S. C. Bosworth, Byrne Bottling Works, Wm. Butler, J. A. Barnhart, T. N. Brownfield, J. W. Brooks, E. J. Buttermore, W. J. Barkell, D. R. Blower, J. Howard Cramer, C. A. Colborn, Fesse S. Cook, W. H. Clingerman, W. J. Cotton, Thos. J. Diskin, Thos. W. Dawson, John G. Darling, H. M. Davis, W. J. Dooley, E. F. DeWitt, J. I. Dick, H. A. Davis, W. H. Everhart, R. F. Ellis, Weaver Eicher, W. S. Esche, John F. Eicher, C. H. Eicher, F. B. Folk, B. C. Frets, O. M. Fleming, Wm. Ferguson, J. W. Fitzsimmons, Dr. W. H. Fetzer, J. Falk, Lee Goldenson, R. E. Griffith, W. S. Gosorn, W. A. Gordon, J. F. Grantham, Chas. S. Hall, W. R. Hill, James B. Hurst, W. F. Hurst, M. L. Hasness, J. T. Hamby, M. D. Heastings, S. K. Hockenberry, James B. Hogg, E. A. Humphries, Robert L. Hill, Thos. J. Hill, Charles M. Haines, H. R. Hurst, J. S. Johnston, Geo. C. Jarrett, Harry A. Jackson, W. L. Kelly, W. N. Kelly, G. F. Kelly, R. Kridel, A. L. Keister, B. F. Keister, J. T. Keithley, J. W. Kennedy, A. E. Keller, C. L. Kubis & Son, John Kutschins, Jonas M. Kennell, J. C. Kenney, Harry Kramer, R. K. Kelly, John S. Loucks, A. S. Livengood, H. A. Lewis, Chas. H. Loucks, Roy K. Loucks, M. S. Loucks, Dr. L. H. Leitzell, T. W. Limp, Harry Laughrey, E. R. Loucks, S. A. Lowe, D. B. McClain, McBeth & Taylor, C. M. McCracken, I. Marks, P. J. Miller & Bro., Dr. C. L. Markle, P. J. Malley, J. P. K. Miller, L. A. Miller & Bros., Frank W. Moorehead, Dr. J. H. Marvin, G. A. Murphy, H. G. Martz, Rev. D. W. Mitchell, S. R. Morris, J. L. Murphy, Rev. D. W. Michael, M. Maguire, C. Lee Melling, C. Meader, J. W. Newbaugh, F. M. Newcomer, A. Nelly, J. E. Newingham, B. F. Overholts, J. P. Owen, A. C. Overholts, R. H. Parker, J. S. Parker, J. S. Peters, R. P. Percy, F. V. Percy, Porter & Stoner, P. O. Peterson, James H. Poole, W. Newton Porter, N. C. Peterson, A. J. Porter, Albert L. Porter, G. K. Reilly, E. H. Reid, M. A. Renner, J. L. Ruyger, Rhodes & Bradley, J. W. Ruth, H. Y. Rogers, Thomas H. Rutherford, Josiah Reynolds, F. M. Richey, Jr., W. F. Stauffer, Scottdale Foundry & Machine Co., J. A. Stauffer, J. R. Smith, A. J. Strickler, E. L. Stoner, J. T. Savers, John D. Slesier, W. W. Seaman, Robt. Skemp, H. Springer, John M. Stauffer, Jud T. Stricker, J. E. Tinstman, M. M. Trout, J. C. Trimble, Taylor & Wherry, W. A. Todd, A. Thomas, Landis Tager, C. H. Ulery, F. C. Wray, O. D. Wehner, Will A. White, Wiley & Meilinger, Chas. S. Wiley, J. W. Wiley, W. Samson Wiley, Dr. W. J. alhour, Dr. E. P. Weddell, O. S. Weaver, J. M. Zimmers.

WRITES FROM KANSAS.

John R. Brooks Says the Winter Has Been Mild and Open.

John R. Brooks, formerly of Springfield town, but for some twenty years tilling the Kansas soil and reading the Courier to keep in touch with the old home and the old people, writes concerning his country in the following interesting manner:

"We are having a nice, mild open winter. There have been dry spells with little snow, but it is raining fairly well and stock is doing fine. Will give prices received here: Wheat from 70 to 80 cents a bushel; corn, 46 cents; oats 35 to 40 cents; barley, 40 cents; cattle 3 to 4 cents; live weight; hogs 1 cents. Horses are selling high. Butter 20 cents; eggs 20c; chickens \$3 to 10 cents a pound. Hay is worth from \$10 to \$12 a ton. Last summer was very dry and crops were poor. I don't want to burden you with locals, but thought some of my old Fayette friends might like to hear from Kansas."

Superintendent Burke Leaves.
Superintendent T. J. Burke of the American Union Telephone Company with headquarters in Uniontown has resigned to accept a position with the Bell forces in Pittsburgh. A. M. Crichton of New Castle succeeds Mr. Burke.

The Teachers' Institute at Dawson Will Be a Treat in Education.

The teachers of the Dawson public schools will hold a teachers institute Saturday, Feb. 25, in Cochran Memorial church. A very excellent program has been arranged and all patrons and friends of the schools are invited. The best of local talent and a number of visiting instructors will participate in the program. The music will be a special feature. The board of education is composed of J. Allen Crawford, A. C. Brown, H. J. Bell, A. Van Horn, P. C. McGibbons and William Fairchild, while the teachers are Roy L. Scott, Kathryn Bailey, Martha Rowan and Alpha French. The program is as follows:

Forenoon session, 9:45: Invocation, Rev. H. M. Carnahan; duet, Helen Bell Rush, Alverda Snyder; address of welcome, Harry J. Crawford; response, Prof. G. H. Schwab; music, Girls' chorus; address, "Winning the Boy," Supert. William H. Wentzel; recitation, Daisy Cassell; address, "The Doll Pupil," Dr. H. J. Bell; query master, J. Allen Crawford.

Girls' chorus, Helen Bell Rush, Helen Ray Sherry, Ester Wilkins, Margaret Ober, Gladys Laughren, Kathryn Richter, Flora Mae Joseph, Davis, Principal of California Normal.

Two Men Killed at Dunbar Saturday, One on Railroad, One by Trolley Car.

Jacob Poetz, an aged and respected citizen of Dunbar, was instantly killed Saturday evening by the Pennsylvania passenger train due at Dunbar from Uniontown at 5:25 P. M. The accident was something that has been foreshadowed at this crossing on the Pennsylvania railroad known as McFee's crossing, at the foot of the hill leading to the St. Alorius Catholic church. He is survived by two other sons and one daughter, Rev. Vincent Poetz of Pittsburgh; Robert Poetz and Mrs. Kathryn Brach of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Poetz had been to Dunbar and had just gotten shaved and started for his home. When crossing the tracks the train coming around the bend of the hill, killing him instantly. The only marks on his body were bruises on his face and his right arm was cut off. The deceased was the father of Rev. C. J. Poetz, pastor of the St. Alorius Catholic church and has made his home with him since his wife died two years ago this month. Mr. Poetz was in his 75th year and was hard of hearing. He had been in

poor health for the past several weeks.

He was born in Germany and came to America when he was 11 years of age. Besides his son, Rev. C. J. Poetz of the St. Alorius Catholic church, he is

survived by two other sons and one daughter, Rev. Vincent Poetz of Pittsburgh; Robert Poetz and Mrs. Kathryn Brach of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Edward Sharp, aged 63 years, was

instantly killed on the West Penn trolley near McFee's station Saturday night.

Mr. Sharp was walking south on the West Penn tracks on the bend just above the McFee's station. Apparently he did not hear or see the approaching car. Owing to the down grade it was impossible to stop the car and the aged man was struck with great force. The car was brought to a standstill a short distance from the scene of the accident but the man was dead when reached.

The remains were brought to Sims

undertaking parlors in Connellsville.

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Naomi Coal Company Pays \$1,145,000 To Mrs. Moore for Big Coal Tract.

The Naomi Coal Company yesterday closed a deal for 1,603 acres of Pittsburg or River vein coal, the consideration being \$1,145.66. Mrs. Elizabeth Moore of Greensburg was the owner of the coal. The tract had been under lease to the Naomi Coal Company and in the past two or three years there had been considerable litigation between Mrs. Moore and the Naomi company.

The deed of Mrs. Moore, yesterday, was placed on file by Attorney L. B. Brownfield, conveying a 1,603.60 acres of 9-foot coal located in Washington township Fayette county and Rostraver township Westmoreland county to the Naomi Coal Company, of Pittsburg for \$1,145.66. At the same time Attorney D. W. McDonald placed on file in the register and recorder's office the mortgage of the Naomi Coal Company for \$1,145.00.

The deed is dated January 15 and is intended to bear that date, although actually executed February 15. The mortgage of the Naomi Coal Company is guaranteed by a bond issue of \$1,145.00 five per cent gold bonds in denominations of \$1,000 each and payable in full in January 1941 with the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Greensburg, as trustee. The deed is signed by Elizabeth S. Moore and is witnessed by Edward L. Robbins and W. A. Kunkle.

The coal is in three tracts. The first consisting of 1,603.57 acres is located in Rostraver and Washington townships, the second consists of 71.88 acres and is located in Washington township and the third tract has 75.57 acres in it, being located in Rostraver township.

The deed conveys together with the coal underlying the surface all the mining rights together with all improvements, ways waterways, water courses, appurtenances and everything pertaining thereto. No restrictions are imposed as to the support of the surface after the coal has been removed.

FRICK VETS GUESTS OF THOMAS LYNCH.

Handsome Entertainment at Greensburg Home Saturday Evening

WITH EXECUTIVE HEADS

Of the Big Coke Company, There Being Forty-seven Plates and Only Three Absentees of the Veterans and Others Who Were Invited

Saturday evening February 18, will long be a memorable date to the members of the Veteran's Association of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and a number of their friends. Mr. Thomas Lynch, President of the company, had invited the Vets and the executives of the company to be his guests at his Greensburg home and of those receiving invitations but three sent letters of regret. Hugh Call, a Veteran from Perry Superintendent of the Trotter Water Company, now living in Easton, Md., James S. Mack Superintendent of the Standard plant absent on account of a death in his family, and Clay F. Lynch in charge of the Steel Corporation's coal fields in Illinois.

According to one of the Vets they have never been entertained before comparatively speaking. Don't ask me to describe it, he said in speaking of the affair. I simply can't. I never attended anything like it before and never expect to again.

Business was tobacco and only soability and good will were allowed to be present. Mr. Lynch acted as toastmaster and any one who knew his ability in this line knows that nothing was lacking. Among those making short talks were

J. W. Anawalt, President of the Union Supply Company; P. J. Tormay of Trotter, one of the oldest superintendents and of course a veteran; J. A. Barnhart of Scottdale, chief clerk; Charles B. Parker of Pittsburgh, chief auditor; Austin King of Scottdale, chief mine inspector; W. C. Martin of Uniontown, superintendent at Continental No. 1; Patrick Mullen of Leckrone mine inspector for the Southern district; W. H. Clingerman of Scottdale General Superintendent, and J. P. Miller of Scottdale, chief engineer.

A fine photograph of Mr. Lynch enclosed in a heavy silver frame was presented to each guest. The engraving on the frame was appropriate and unique, including a replica of a tipple, a block of ovens, railroad track with loaded and empty cars, a scrapper and hose pick and shovel. The Frick offices in Scottdale the initials of the recipient and F. V. A. the monogram of the Frick Veteran's Association.

The hours were from 7 until 11:30 the south of Greensburg guests returning on a special West Penn car. Those present were

J. W. Anawalt, Stephen Arkwright, W. J. Ashkin, J. M. Atcheson, J. A. Barnhart, James A. Childs, W. H. Clingerman, Hugh Close, D. H. Coble, James A. Cowan, J. E. Criswell, F. Downing, Thomas J. Dawson, C. I. Farson, Harry A. Fisher, Charles B. Franks, William Gates, H. W. Giles, John W. Hansel, M. L. Hays, G. E. Hutzelmeyer, J. C. Keck, Philip Keller, Austin King, P. J. Locke, James Lynch, John Lynch, Thomas Lynch, J. P. Miller, W. C. Mullin, Patrick Mullen,

from beneath
The mortgage bears the signatures of W. S. Kuhn of Pittsburg president of the Naomi Coal Company and L. Dillinger president of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Greensburg the trustees of the mortgage.

The suit of the Naomi Coal Company against Mrs. Moore tried in July and August 1909 involved many important questions of interest to the mining industry. Mrs. Moore first went into court and asked that the lease of the Naomi company be forfeited. The coal company applied for an injunction preventing Mrs. Moore from carrying out certain announced intentions and after many ramifications the case came up for final adjustment as a suit in equity.

The claim set up by Mrs. Moore was that the Naomi Coal Company was mining a tract of coal owned by her and leased by them in negligent manner whereby she was the loser of large sums of money. She claimed that when from 90 to 95 per cent of coal should have been mined and paid for by the company but 50 to 60 per cent of the coal had been taken out and that from the easiest part of the mine causing her a loss of 3,000,000 bushels of coal for which she claimed \$75,000. Many expert witnesses were called on both sides. Engineers for the coal company testified that owing to the strata of limestone overlaying the coal in dispute it was impossible to mine the full percentage.

The preponderance of testimony by experts of the coal company was to the effect that the coal was being mined as clean as possible. Mining engineers for Mrs. Moore claimed that the use of machines by the Naomi company caused a great loss of coal in the Naomi mine.

The suit was the longest of its character ever tried in Fayette county. The litigation was really never closed out until the sale of the property was consummated yesterday.

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C. A. Muse, J. D. McCleary, Charles B. Parker, D. Morris, Pilgrim, Charles A. Richey, C. H. Spencer, W. A. Todd, P. J. Tormay and V. W. Yanner.

NEW COAL COMPANY

Is Being Organized With Holdings Up Laurel Hill Valley

With a view of forming one large coal and coke company the holdings to consist of those of the small owners throughout that section of Somerset county in the vicinity of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. W. Kutz of Reading and ex-Senator H. D. Green were in this city conferring with Attorney F. E. York. The company will be capitalized at \$10,000 to start with and will likely be called the Laurel Hill Valley Coal & Coke Company.

C. W. Kutz is general manager of the Laurel Hill Lumber Company who owns over \$5,000 acres of the land that will go in on the deal located about three miles north of Lingleton.

Shares will sell at \$50 apiece and plans are being made to put the business in shape so that it can be handled in Wall street. The largest part of the expense in the beginning will be the obtaining of the abstracts of titles and the civil engineer's report.

The company may be sold out before actual work is started on the working of the lands and before it is incorporated according to present plans. The articles of association have already been signed by the following:

R. R. Gomer, George B. Schaeffer or Reading, Albert Knabb of Pittsburgh, John W. Hamm of New Centerville, and Mary F. Metzler of Metzlerville.

Others interested in the project are N. H. Koch and Daniel H. Schroeder, Secretary and president of the Laurel Hill Lumber Company; Edward D. Long, C. D. Kotz and William K. Seidel.

It is planned to take over the holdings of the present owners who will receive 10% of the capital stock and will be given a mortgage and bond for \$50,000. The mortgages for simple deeds etc. are to be put in the hands of a disinterested party who will hold them until such a time as a sale of the whole is made.

The originator of the idea is Cyrusius Kutz. It is said that he has spent the greater part of his life in working on this same project and has taken options on the same holdings time and again only to allow them to expire.

A number of Connellsville people owning considerable land to be included in the transaction are said to be in favor of the idea. The petition for incorporation has been drawn up but is not quite ready for filing.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

In 16th District 9,625,918 Tons Were Mined Last Year

UNIONTON Feb. 17.—According to the annual report of Mine Inspector W. H. Howarth of the Sixteenth Bituminous Coal District of Pennsylvania, there were 9,625,918 tons of coal mined during 1910 and there were 9,656,671 tons of coke manufactured in that district. There were 165,996 tons of coal taken out by the H. C. Frick Coke Company during last year. The report shows that 42 of the 52 mines in the district were in operation during the entire year and 11,183 men were employed during the entire year.

A Slander Suit

Because of alleged statements said to reflect upon the character and conduct of Mrs. Anna S. Jones, wife of J. J. Jones of Bullskin township, E. E. Laufer, a resident of that section, is made defendant in a suit for \$5,000 damages filed Saturday.

Established 1859. Incorporated 1894.

JOS. SOISSON FIRE BRICK CO., MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE SILICA AND FIRE CLAY BRICK

For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses and Cupolas. Special Shapes on Short Notice. Tile and Ground Clays.

Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

Works	B & O R.R.	P. R.R.	Analysis of Silica Brick
Volcano			Silica 95-10
Moyer			Alumina 2-15
Davidson	B & O and P. R.R.		Iron Oxide 60
Layton	B & O and P. R.R.		Lime 1-80
Kington	L. V. and P. R.R.		Magnesia 15

MAIN OFFICE: CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

1910

TOWNSHIP MAPS OF BELMONT CO., OHIO, SHOWING COAL FIELDS & FARM LANDS

The most complete maps covering an entire county ever published. Especially designed for the coal man's office. Indexed so as to enable one to find tract of land in the county in a moments time.

FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST.

G. B. HARTLEY, M. E., MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

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Fayette Engineering Co.

GULF, MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

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Specialties: Coal and Coke Plants.

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The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers

Ovens	U. S. Coal & Coke Co.	Ovens	
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 1 and 2	800	Plants 1, 2 and 3	950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Works	600
Austin Coal and Coke Co., Plants 1 and 2	420	H. Y. Clark Sheet and Blister	1,000
Colony Coke Company, Blooms	300	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works	100

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JAMES B. HOGG

M. AM. SOC. C. E.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT, REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES, RAILROAD LOCATIONS, DEVELOPMENT OF COAL PROPERTIES, EXAMINATIONS, REPORTS AND DESIGNS.

GENERAL MAP OF THE

BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA 1909-10

BY BAIRD HALBERSTADT P. G. S.

Showing the location of the mines and giving the names and postoffice addresses of the Operators.

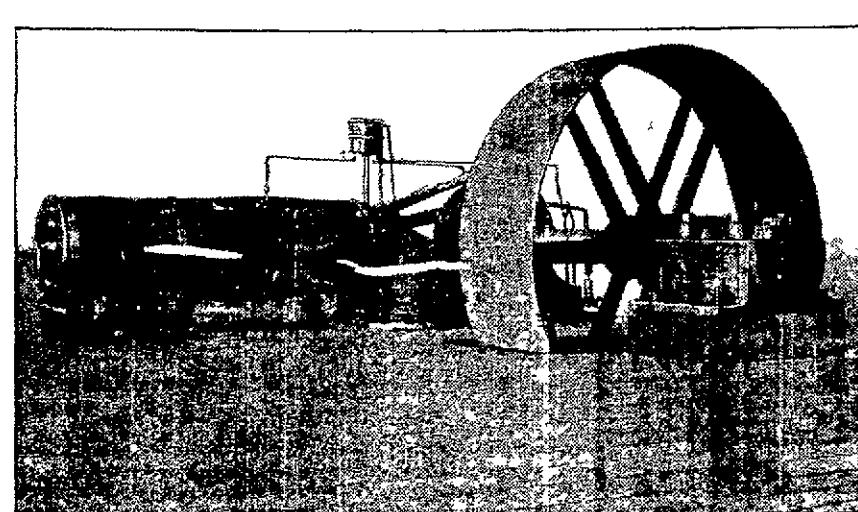
With which is combined a Geological, Railway and Waterway Outline Map of the entire APPALACHIAN COAL FIELD from Pennsylvania to Alabama, giving the location and extent of all the Coal Districts.

Mounted, ready for hanging (5 feet by 4 feet) \$6.00
Mounted, bound in cloth (5 inches by 9 inches) \$6.00
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We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product.

STEAM COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC SINGLE DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED FOR MINE TANK OR MILL SERVICE

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HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE, BLOWING EXHAUST OR REVERSING BLOWERS WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES

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